

CHINESE
Matter of
Indemnity
Claims.
WALDERSEE
ON GARRISONS
on Apportionment of
troops—Chinese Amends
French Consul.

May 3.—The French Foreign
Office is anxious that
the figures of the in-
demnities demanded from China,
by the Foreign Office by M.
Francois, should be taken
from the committee on indem-
nities to the Associated
Press. It was then announced
that China is to pay was
\$20,000,000 francs. The For-
eign Office announces that the
total have been 1,635,000,000
francs. These figures provide
for July 1.

Office is anxious that
the support Germany's
policy of the Chinese cus-
tomers wishes it to be point-
ed out that the indemnities
will be proved to be
the "open door."
The alternative is sug-
gested by the necessity
of the occupation of
the Chinese territory by indi-
viduals as a guarantee for their
rights.

of the issue of a Chinese
and Russia favor the col-
lection of the powers.
WALDERSEE'S VIEWS.
The French Foreign
Office is anxious that
the support Germany's
policy of the Chinese cus-
tomers wishes it to be point-
ed out that the indemnities
will be proved to be
the "open door."
The alternative is sug-
gested by the necessity
of the occupation of
the Chinese territory by indi-
viduals as a guarantee for their
rights.

WALDERSEE'S VIEWS.
The French Foreign
Office is anxious that
the support Germany's
policy of the Chinese cus-
tomers wishes it to be point-
ed out that the indemnities
will be proved to be
the "open door."
The alternative is sug-
gested by the necessity
of the occupation of
the Chinese territory by indi-
viduals as a guarantee for their
rights.

indemnity and the method of raising it.
The second part of this question must
take many months before a solution can
be found, on account of the difficulty of
the matter. If the question of indem-
nity is decided first, and China expresses
her willingness and ability to pay, the
moment will have arrived to commence
the evacuation, the execution of which
will require several months, as the re-
duction will be very gradual. The gen-
erals are convinced that 2,000 men at
Peking, 1,500 at Shan Hai Wan and 3,
000 men on the railroad, altogether 12,
500 men, with the fleets at Taku and
Shanghai, will be a fully sufficient force
to compel China to accept the demand
for and manner of payment of the in-
demnities.

Count von Waldersee and a party of
officers left Peking this morning to visit
the Great Wall and the tombs.
CHINESE MAKE AMENDS.
PARIS, April 30.—The Foreign Office
has received a dispatch from Meng Tse,
announcing the arrival there of M. Fran-
cois, the French Consul, on his return to
his post. M. Francois says that, accord-
ing to the demands of the French Gov-
ernment, he was met by Chinese troops
ten kilometers from Meng Tse, who ren-
dered him honors, while high mandarins
proffered the official apologies and re-
grets of the Chinese Government for the
events of last June.

The French Consular party under M.
Francois, Consul at Lun Nan Fu, was
attacked on June 10 on leaving Yun Nan
Fu and was forced to return to the town.
All the baggage was rifled and the mis-
sions and buildings were burned. M.
Francois gathered his countrymen at his
residence and defended the place with
rifles. The French party was allowed
to start for Tonquin on June 24 under the
protection of the Viceroy of Yun Nan.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—Thirty-one
billion dollars is the aggregate of
the national debts of the world at the
close of the nineteenth century. This is
ten times as much as in the closing
years of the nineteenth century, ac-
cording to statisticians of the Treas-
ury Bureau devoted to this work. The
bureau has already issued a statement
on the subject, it apparently being sug-
gested by the recent announcement of
the new British loan of \$500,000,000. In
1793, at the beginning of the Napoleonic
war, the national debts of the world
amounted to approximately \$3,500,000,
and in 1900, they were, according to the
best information obtainable, \$31,000,000,
000.

In general terms, it may be said that
the world's national indebtedness in
1900 aggregated ten times what it did
at the beginning of the nineteenth cen-
tury. Meaning the population has in-
creased 150 per cent, and gold and sil-
ver, which forms the basis of the
money with which debt payments are
made, 300 per cent, though the propor-
tion of existing gold and silver which
is turned into coin is now much greater
than at the beginning of the nineteenth
century, while the utilization of various
forms of credit as currency may have
increased the world's circulating
medium quite in proportion to the in-
crease in its national debts.

The wealth of the United Kingdom,
France, Spain and the United States
in 1899 was estimated at \$20,244,640,000.
While Mullhall in 1895 estimated their
wealth at \$195,759,829,000, or practically
ten times that at the beginning of the
century.

MINISTER SPEAKS
FOR THE SALOON
A Baltimore Pulpit says the
Liquor Business is
Honorable.
BALTIMORE, Md., May 3.—"I left my
reverend title and my church coat hang-
ing together, on the back of a chair at
home," declared Rev. A. F. Sterger, of
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church, as
he stepped upon the platform to deliver
an address on "Temperance" to the Re-
tail Liquor Dealers' Beneficial Associa-
tion. Rev. Mr. Sterger spoke in part as
follows:

"I have brought with me only a sym-
pathetic heart of a man for his friends.
I do not like to see you trodden down.
I have spent many hours with saloon
keepers listening to their troubles and I
know that their lives are hard.
"When I go into a saloon and stay
there for an hour, and maybe take a
glass of beer or wine, I come out as good
a man as I was when I went in.
"I will not subscribe to temperance,
for I like a glass of wine or beer myself.
"I would, if I could, go to the people
who are against your business and tell
them to go and see if before they con-
demn it. It is as good and honorable as
any other business and the day will yet
come when people will respect it."

JAPAN'S
BIG BURDEN
The Truth About
Her Tottering
Credit.

PLAYING GAMES
WITH FATE
The Empire's Oversized Army
and Navy Are a Source of
Damaging Expenditure.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—The news
that came by cable from Japan the
other day that twenty banks had closed
their doors in a single day as the result
of a panic, was not unexpected by
Washington officials, who have been
watching the progress of this little
pigmy of the Far East, playing the
role of a newly awakened giant. Japan
is simply gambling with fate. She has
taken upon herself a burden that a
nation twice her size and strength
might well hesitate to carry. The re-
sult must be a smash, and the period
of breakdown appears to be at hand.

The only thing in the world that is
the matter with Japan is her oversized
army and navy. When Marquis Ito
and Count Okuma came into power in
Japan they saw that the only way to
meet the foreigner was to meet him
with his own weapons. These two men
did not believe in the old Japanese no-
bility. They were of the lower class
of folk, risen suddenly to great power
through force of circumstances. Both
had traveled in foreign countries, had
imbibed the foreign ideas of progress,
and at a blow they turned Japan up-
side down, cast away the old order of
things and launched out upon a new
and progressive plan of operation that
caused the entire nation to awaken
and respond. The old feudal system
went with the rest and an entirely new
order of society came to take its place.

These changes threw out into the
world the old gentility in great num-
bers. The fighting men of Japan—who
never fought, but drew payment from
the government—found themselves
adrift without means. There were
thousands upon thousands of them,
and they formed the beginning of a
class of discontents that soon assumed
dangerous proportions. To give em-
ployment to this class the great police
force of Japan was formed, the army
was enlarged again beyond all reason-
able or safe proportions, and the up-
building of the navy was commenced.
The outside world believed that the
increase in the Japanese army was de-
manded by the growth of the country,
but the Japanese statesmen knew that
the increase was almost entirely for
the purpose of taking care of the un-
employed population. The war with
China was the result of the expansion
of the army.

When Japan found herself, some five
years ago, with the Chinese war fin-
ished, and with this great army and
navy upon her hands, she occupied a
very dangerous position. She did not
dare to discharge her army, as the
United States would have done, be-
cause there was nothing for the men
to do. The industries of the country
were almost wholly undeveloped. Five
years ago the Japanese army called
for an annual expenditure of less than
\$60,000,000. The appropriation for army
purposes this year will exceed \$125,000,
000. To meet this remarkable increase,
the Japanese government has made
great efforts to develop the trade of
the country, but the increase in trade
has come nowhere near meeting the
increase in government expenditure al-
ong the line. Under government spur
the industries of the country have
been expanded most remarkably—but
they have not been developed. It is
the German story of industrial in-
flation over again, except that the smash
in Japan has only just started. Ger-
many commenced more than five years
ago to develop her home industries.
Manufacturing of all kinds was stim-
ulated under the spur of the govern-
ment, and the boom lasted about three
years, never having anything like a
substantial foundation, and depending
at all times upon the continued ability
of the government to take care of it.

The panic that resulted from the Ger-
man experiment of the strenuous in-
dustrial life is not quite over yet, al-
though it has run on intermittently
for the last two years, reaching its
most severe stage a year ago last win-
ter, when the panic in Berlin was so
great that its effects were felt in the
money markets of the entire world.
When Germany started on that panic,
for illustration, she held a vast amount
of the stocks and bonds of the North-
ern Pacific Railroad, then selling at
less than half of the present price. To
save home securities the entire Ger-
man holdings in the Northern Pacific
had to be dumped in New York and
in the American departments of the
London exchanges.

Japan has passed through the expan-
sion stage of her home industries, and
she had less foundation to build upon
than had the Germans. She finds her-
self today waving the red flag defiant-
ly at Russia, and with banks failing
at home. Her taxation is so heavy
that it simply cannot be increased. She
has reached the limit of her imports
from which duties may be collected,
because the buying power of her people
cannot be kept up with a reactionary
movement on in her own ports. Her
issue of notes will not stand expansion.

A foreign loan is the only thing to
which Japan can look with anything
like assurance, and without it she can
hardly keep her army in the field and
her navy afloat. Her national debt is
already large for a country of her size
and resources. According to the latest
figures to be had it is in excess of
\$200,000,000 and increasing from year to
year.
That is the picture of Japan as fig-
ured by experts upon government sta-
bility. The knowledge of these things
concerning Japan is what made the
American officials positive that she
would not face Russia in the contro-
versy over Manchuria, and it is that
knowledge that makes them certain
that Japan will live in actual peace
with all her neighbors for years to
come, although she may issue warlike
talk from time to time. A country in
which, as recently happened in Japan,
a hardworking laboring man will
commit suicide because he has lost ten
cents, which he had accumulated by
 dint of much saving, is not a nation
that can seriously menace the peace of
the world, unless the nation itself
wishes to commit suicide. Without for-
eign assistance in the way of large
loans, Japan could not hold out against
Russia for three months. It is con-
sidered doubtful whether she can keep
going in peace without help.

Sugar Advancing.
NEW YORK, May 3.—All grades of
refining sugar were advanced ten cents
a hundred pounds today.
NEW YORK, May 3.—Sugar—Raw,
stronger; fair refining, 3 3/4 @ 3 1/2; cen-
trifugal '96 test, 4 1/4 @ 4 1/2; molasses
sugar, 3 1/4 @ 3 1/2. Refined, strong;
crushed, 6.05c; powdered, 5.55c; granu-
lated, 5.55c.

THE PRESIDENT
ON HIS WAY
Journeying Through the South
En-Route to Pacific
Coast.

MEMPHIS, May 1.—The Presidential
special train pulled out of the Union
station on schedule time, 1:30 a. m.,
for Vicksburg. It is due at New Or-
leans at 4:30 p. m.

VICKSBURG, Miss., May 1.—
Through the rich low valley of the Ya-
zoo the Presidential special sped south-
ward to New Orleans today. Although
the President and his party did not
reach the train after the big demon-
stration at the Memphis banquet last
night until after 1 o'clock, the President
was up early this morning. Several
times he appeared on the rear platform
and acknowledged the cheers of the
crowds at the small stations with a
wave of his hand.

Among the members of the Cabinet,
the President's speech last night, with
its pointed allusions to the principle of
subsidies as a means of enlarging
transportation facilities for the expand-
ing South of Greater America, with
the shining picture he drew of the com-
mercial possibilities in the Orient under
the "open door" policy in China, to
which the administration has secured
the adherence of the other powers, is
regarded as an exceedingly important
utterance, and one which will instantly
rivet the attention of the country. His
reference to the action of the Tennes-
see Legislature which, half a century
ago, claimed that the cotton trade of
the Orient belonged legitimately to the
South, is considered particularly forcible.

Vicksburg, with its swarming mem-
ories of the Civil War, was reached at
8:30 o'clock.
HOUSTON, Tex., May 3.—The Presi-
dential special was skimming over the
flat broad plains of Texas when the
President and his party awoke this
morning. Houston was reached at 8:15,
and the party was welcomed by Gov-
ernor Sayers, who came from the State
capital at Austin for that purpose.

A CANADIAN
TERRA INCOGNITO
One-Third of the Dominion is
Practically Unknown
Country.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The director
of the Geological Survey of Canada in
his last report makes the amazing state-
ment that practically nothing is known
of one-third of the Dominion. So states
United States Consul Seyfert at Strat-
ford in a report to the State Department.
It is shown that more than a million
and a quarter miles of Canadian territory
is yet unexplored. This includes the in-
hospitable detached Arctic portions, but
aside from these fully 250,000 square
miles are for all practical purposes en-
tirely unknown. The easterly area con-
tains the greatest extent of unexplored
territory. It comprises almost the en-
tire interior of the Labrador peninsula.
The indications are, he says, that during
the next five years at least 5,000 miles
of new railroad will be completed through-
out the Dominion, most of which will
run through the unexplored wilderness,
as it is recognized that railroads are es-
sential to the opening up of this vast
territory.

The mineral wealth of this region is
said to be undoubtedly immense while
the dense forests of hard wood are ex-
pected to become a source of large profit.

Hawaii Was Ready.
BUFFALO, May 1.—In the Midway,
Bostock's animals, the Indian congress,
the Hawaiian village and other fea-
tures, were ready for business, and at-
tracted many of the visitors.
The Japanese are buying Bombay cot-
ton, as it can be laid down cheaper than
the American product. An order has
been given for 250,000 bales.

PRUSSIAN
POLITICS
Kaiser Forces Out
Some of His
Cabinet.

DR. MIQUEL IS
ON CASUALTY LIST
Lower House of Diet May Be Dis-
solved and New Election
Ordered.

BERLIN, May 3.—The Chancellor,
Count von Buelow, has notified the re-
spective presidents that a joint sitting
of the Diet for tonight has been sum-
moned for the purpose of hearing a
message from the throne.
The correspondent of the Associated
Press learns authoritatively that Dr.
von Miquel, the Prussian Minister of
Finance, has resigned, and that his
resignation has been accepted.

Dr. von Miquel's resignation was en-
forced, but instead of Dr. von Lucan-
us, chief of the Emperor's civil cabi-
net, who usually bears such direction
messages from the Emperor, it was
Baron von Wilmowski, chief of the
Chancellerie, who requested Dr. von
Miquel to resign, in the Emperor's
name.
Dr. von Posadowsky-Wehner, Sec-
retary of State for the Interior, is ex-
pected to be Dr. von Miquel's suc-
cessor. Dr. von Podbielsky succeeds
Baron von Hammerstein as Minister
of Agriculture, who leaves office be-
cause of deafness and general debility.
Herr Brefeld, Minister of Commerce,
is also said to be going involuntarily.

Names of Liberals or Radicals are
mentioned among the possible suc-
cessors of General Podbielsky for the post-
office, and Herr Brefeld, for Com-
merce Minister. Herr Thielen, Minis-
ter of Public Works, appears to be
safe.
The report that Dr. Schoenstedt,
Minister of Justice, has resigned, is
unfounded.
The National Zeitung expects that
Herr Thielen, Minister of Public
Works, will be retained, thus express-
ing the government's purpose to ad-
here to the canal bill. The fate of
the other ministers is uncertain.

Count von Buelow will read the mes-
sage from the Emperor at the joint
sitting of the Diet tonight.
It is anticipated in Parliamentary
circles that Count von Buelow will
forthwith reconstruct the Cabinet, and
that the lower house of the Diet will
then be dissolved, and the election will
be so arranged as to allow the House
to meet at the beginning of Novem-
ber, when the canal bill will probably
be immediately introduced.

The press today widely discuss the
situation.
The Kreuz Zeitung says the proroga-
tion of the Diet is a satisfactory so-
lution for the confusion, as it will pre-
vent the Conservatives and Emperor
William from drifting further apart,
which end the Liberals are trying to
promote.

The Deutsche Tages Zeitung as-
sumes that Count von Buelow advised
the Emperor to accept the prorogation.
It admits it is a bitter pill for His
Majesty, but says it proves his capac-
ity as a ruler, for his wise resignation
shows he is a master of statesman-
ship.
The Berliner Neuste Nachrichten re-
joices at the step, but regrets it was
made necessary by an alliance of the
Conservatives with the Centrists, and
says it presages victory for the Con-
servatives.

The Liberal papers criticise the
weakness of the government in merely
adjourning, instead of deciding on a
dissolution, and new elections.
The Tageblatt says the step shows
the utter helplessness of the govern-
ment, and is a confession that they do
not know their own minds.
The Vorwaerts heads its editorial
"Who Swallows?" and ridicules the
Ministry's weakness.

The Boersen Courier concludes that
Count von Buelow lacks energy and
management. At the opening of the
lower house of the Diet today, the
President, Dr. Kroecher, announcing
that at the joint session this evening
the Diet would be closed, suggested
that it would be useless to transact
further business. The House assented,
and the sitting was closed with
"hochs" for the Emperor.

The King Makes Promises.
LONDON, May 3.—The last batch of
addresses of condolence at the death of
Queen Victoria and congratulations on
his accession to the throne was pre-
sented to King Edward this afternoon
at St. James' Palace, with the custom-
ary ceremonial. The King's replies
were practically identical. He promised
to unremittently promote the enjoy-
ment and blessings of religious liberty,
tolerance, peace and good will among
all classes and religious races.

workingmen who had approved of the
war in South Africa objected to pay
something toward the cost.

General Zerpitzki Hurt.
BERLIN, May 3.—A dispatch from
Peking, dated May 1st, to the Koinische
Zeitung, says that a bloody battle has
occurred between the Russians and
Chinese near Moukden.
The Russians lost fifty in killed and
wounded. Four Russian officers were
killed, and among the wounded was
General Zerpitzki.

Ingersollian Temple.
CHICAGO, May 3.—The building in
Chicago of a \$100,000 temple to the
memory of Robert G. Ingersoll, in
which the teachings of the orator and
atheist shall be perpetuated, is the
purpose of the Ingersoll Memorial As-
sociation, incorporated at Springfield
today. The projectors are Edward C.
Reichwald, secretary of the American
Secular Union, and Free Thought Fed-
eration; Frederick Dahlstrom and
Samuel Roberts.

Shovel and Spade Trust.
NEW YORK, May 3.—The Journal of
Commerce says: Plans are now under
discussion for a consolidation of the
leading manufacturers of shovels and
spades. There has been a very com-
pact association in this trade for a
long time, but now an actual merging
of interests is proposed. The new
company, if formed, will be known as
the Ames Shovel and Tool Company.
It is reported that options have been
secured on plants representing over 90
per cent.

PANIC AMONG
CHICAGO SHORTS
Liveliest Time Since Phillips Corn-
ered Market Some
Time Ago.

CHICAGO, May 3.—A panic, the first
real one since Phillips cornered the
market, occurred among shorts in May
corn on the Board of Trade today. Price
fluctuations were the most violent in
years. Having seen their losses grow
heavier and heavier with each succeed-
ing day for some time, traders who had
guaranteed to deliver May corn to Phil-
lips made frantic efforts to get it. The
price went from 55 to 58 cents, 4 1/2 cents
higher than yesterday's close, in a few
minutes after the session began. Shorts
surrounded the bull leader and almost
begged for corn. He was repeatedly
called from the pit by men who wanted
to settle privately, but he told them
they had disregarded his offer to sell to
them at 48 cents, and now they would
have to bid in the open market to him.
When reminded that he himself and the
"open market" were synonymous, Phil-
lips smiled. For an hour shorts bid 58
cents or close to it. Then Phillips let out
600,000 bushels at prices ranging between
57 cents and 58 cents. He said it was
only a drop in the bucket compared with
the quantity still held by him, but it
netted him a profit of about \$10,000 or
approximately 17 cents per bushel. This
action created intense excitement. It was
thought for a moment that the bull chief
was about to unload and the market
broke to 53 cents without a check. The
drop disposed of a number of scalping
longs who had been clinging to Phillips
speculative coat tails. Under 53 cents,
however, Phillips sold nothing. In con-
sequence prices reacted sharply to 56 1/2
cents, when traders realized that the end
of the corner was by no means at hand.

SEIZED SOME
RARE HEIRLOOMS
Belgian Dignitary Suffers at the
Hands of Customs
Officials.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The customs of-
ficials have returned to Prince Henri de
Croy of Belgium a part of the jewelry
found in his possession when he landed
at Hoboken from the steamship Potadam
last Sunday. The Prince called at the
custom house in company with a repre-
sentative of the Belgian Consul General
in this city. He explained to Deputy
Collector Phelps how he came to have
the jewelry with him, saying that the
bracelet, as well as the diamonds and
emerald ring, were family heirlooms and
that he took them with him in his trav-
els because of their associations. The
Prince declared that he had been subject-
ed to any indignities by the customs of-
ficers or that he had tried in any way to
secrete the jewelry.

As for the snuff boxes and shawls
found by the inspectors, the Prince de-
clared that he snuff boxes were worth
about a dollar each, and that the shawls
had been in his possession for over three
years, and that their value was less than
\$5.

The customs officials were impressed
with the truth of the story and surren-
dered a ring, but because of certain
technicalities held back a bracelet and
other effects. Prince Henry intimated
that he would write to the Secretary of
the Treasury asking for the release of
the other things.
Pending Whisky Famine.
NEW YORK, May 3.—The Herald
says: There is a pending whisky fam-
ine, wholesale liquor dealers say. One
large distillery and warehouse compa-
ny in this city has practically cornered
the market. With millions of gal-
lons in its cellars, a combination of
producers is buying every available
barrel remaining in the market. Since
present production is limited by an
iron-bound agreement, the prevailing
scarcity may advance prices without
limit.